$\mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{I}}$	nited S	states Patent [19]	[11]	Patent N	Number:	4,732,887	
Obanawa et al.			[45]	Date of	Patent:	Mar. 22, 1988	
[54]	54] COMPOSITE POROUS MATERIAL, PROCESS FOR PRODUCTION AND SEPARATION OF METALLIC ELEMENT			4,335,017 6/1982 Miles et al. 502/402 X 4,336,161 6/1982 Rosevear et al. 502/402 X 4,386,006 5/1938 Harrington 502/402 X			
[75]	Inventors:	Heiichiro Obanawa, Kamakura; Minoru Akiyama, Yokohama, both of Japan	Primary Examiner—Patrick P. Garvin Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Birch, Stewart, Kolasch & Birch				
[73]	Assignee:	Asahi Kasei Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, Osaka, Japan	[57] ABSTRACT				
[21]	Appl. No.:	784,644	A composite porous material comprising a particulate inorganic porous material and, contained in the pores of the material, an organic resin having a micro-void. The				
[22]	Filed:	Oct. 4, 1985					
[30]	[30] Foreign Application Priority Data			composite porous material has a surface area larger than that of the inorganic porous material. The composite			
Oct. 12, 1984 [JP] Japan			porous material has a high dimensional stability comparable to that of an inorganic porous material while ex-				
[51] [52] [58]	2] U.S. Cl 502/402; 210/679			hibiting a high separating and adsorbing capacity com- parable to that of the conventional ion exchange resin or chelate resin. Therefore, it can advantageously be			
[56]	References Cited used as an adsorbent for various compounds or ions a well as a packing material for gas or liquid chromatography.						
		1977 Henry	16 Claims, No Drawings				